

VLR-4/19/88 NRHP-1/19/89

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16).

1. Name of Property

historic name Mount Columbia other names/site number N/A DHL File No. 50-49

2. Location

street & number Off VA 649 2.7 Mi From VA 605 N/A not for publication city, town Manquin vicinity state Virginia code VA county Kin-William code 101 zip code 23106

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private (checked), public-local, public-State, public-Federal. Category of Property: building(s), district, site (checked), structure, object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing (2, 1 checked, 0, 0, 3 checked), Noncontributing (0, 0, 0, 0, 0). Name of related multiple property listing: N/A. Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0.

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property does meet the National Register criteria. Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: December 14, 1988. Director, VA Division of Historic Landmarks, State or Federal agency and bureau.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: Date: State or Federal agency and bureau:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register. determined eligible for the National Register. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain):

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

FEDERAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
roof METAL
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY

Located in an isolated rural setting in King William County, Mount Columbia is a two-story Federal brick residence constructed in two stages; the rear portion was built circa 1792 and the front was added circa 1835. The original section has a two-story side hall and parlor plan, while the later portion, to which it is attached as an ell, has a center-passage, single pile plan. The house is constructed of brick finely laid in Flemish bond. The house is remarkably intact and retains its open setting with views towards the Pamunkey River. Also located on the property is a brick kitchen dependency, a family cemetery and the vestiges of a formal garden.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Mount Columbia, a well-proportioned and sophisticated Federal residence, is in the center of a 99-acre tract of land in the vicinity of Manquin. A drive leads from the unpaved road through the surrounding tree farm to the ridge on which the house sits. To the south and east of the house is an open park with informally planted trees. A family cemetery, surrounded by an iron fence, is located in the southeast corner of the front lawn. The remnants of a formal garden to the east of the open park are still visible. Though difficult to see because they are substantially covered over, brick walks are located around the house. A one-and-a-half story brick kitchen/laundry building is located to the rear and is the only remaining historic outbuilding. Originally a collection of domestic dependencies were aligned in close proximity to the kitchen and house, probably as a plantation street located to the southeast of the house. Behind the kitchen to the north is an open field surrounded by woods. The fields originally contained a collection of agricultural buildings, the sites of which are probably undisturbed.

The exterior of Mount Columbia is essentially unchanged. It consists of two distinct sections, the earliest having been built circa 1792 as a side-passage-and-parlor house. Around 1835, a two-story, center-passage, single-pile addition was connected to the south end, resulting in a reorientation of the front from the west to the south. At this time the side and center passages were joined, thus creating a T-shaped passage and an over all T-plan. This later section, which since its construction has functioned as the principal part of the house, is a sophisticated--though conservative and late--example of Federal design. As such it suggests the builder's probable familiarity with the Virginia Governor's

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
ca. 1790 - 1884

Significant Dates
ca. 1790;
1835

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
BOSHER, GIDEON
BOSHER, WILLIAM

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Mount Columbia plantation dwelling is a two-part house illustrating the increasingly sophisticated architectural taste that evolved in rural Virginia during the early decades of the 19th century. The older part, a single-cell, two-story house erected in the 1790s for Gideon Boshier, is typical of the simple residences of moderate-level planters of the period. The formal, Federal-style front section, built in the 1830s for Boshier's son William, reflects the desire of increasingly prosperous Americans of the early 19th century to display their growing wealth in a suitably stylish manner. The general character of the later section appears to have been influenced by the Virginia Executive Mansion: William Boshier's brother John and his neighbor, Christopher Tompkins, were both involved in the building of the mansion. Mount Columbia occupies what was originally a portion of the vast landholdings of the College of William and Mary that were rented to farmers and provided income for the school during the 18th and early 19th centuries.

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

Mount Columbia is eligible for listing on the National Historic Landmark Register under Criterion C. The house exemplifies the evolution of a rural dwelling from a simple two-story brick structure built during the early national period to a stylish, if late, example of Federal architecture likely influenced by the residence of Virginia's chief executive. Despite the changes it has undergone, the house retains its architectural integrity as a building that reflects in its evolution the corresponding rise from poverty to prosperity of two generations of Virginia planters who chose to remain and make their future in Tidewater Virginia rather than by following others in their migration westward.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Primary Sources

Auditor of Public Accounts. Public Service Claims. Commissioners' Book 4. Archives Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Va.

Board of Public Works. James River Company. John Boshers Correspondence, 1821-1822. Archives Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Va.

Boshers family genealogical notes, n.d., in DHL file 50-49.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

VA Division of Historic Landmarks
221 Governor St.
Richmond, VA 23219

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property approximately 99.2

UTM References

A	1 8	3 0 7 1 5 0	4 1 7 6 5 5 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 8	3 0 7 6 1 0	4 1 7 5 9 0 0
E	1 8	3 0 6 7 8 0	4 1 7 6 1 5 0

B	1 8	3 0 7 6 2 0	4 1 7 6 3 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1 8	3 0 6 7 8 0	4 1 7 5 8 7 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Refer to enclosed legal description, King William County, VA Deed Book 82, p. 72.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The bounds have been drawn to include the house, kitchen and cemetery all on 99.2 acres for which an easement has been donated to the Commonwealth of Virginia.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title VA Division of Historic Landmarks
organization N/A date March 1988
street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3143
city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Mansion, the Wickham House and the Williams House in Richmond. The house sits upon a raised basement and each elevation is laid in Flemish bond with thin, finely tooled, and penciled joints. The structure does not have a watertable. A hipped roof covered with standing seam metal is pierced at either end by interior end chimneys.

The symmetrical five-bay facade has a central porticoed entrance and six-over-six double-hung windows with simple Greek Revival surrounds. The basement windows have six lights. Wood lintels with bulls-eye corner blocks detail each window opening. Reminiscent of the Governor's Mansion are inset panels, in this case of wood without ornament, that are positioned between the first-and-second floor windows. Though none remain, it is likely that the windows originally had shutters, as they were a typical element for buildings of this period and the facade shows evidence of shutter hardware. The handsome wood cornice has had to be reconstructed but still retains the original modillions of carved scrolls embellished with acanthus leaves. Because some of the modillions have been lost over the years, they are now more widely spaced than originally.

The well-proportioned front portico rests upon an arched brick platform that has been rebuilt. Paired Tuscan columns support the classically detailed pedimented portico. The entrance, which resembles the circa 1830 entrance of the Governor's Mansion, consists of a pair of wood doors, each with three raised panels, surrounded by sidelights and transom. Three lights above wood panels flank the entrance on each side and a four-light transom is set between corner paterae. A lintel with detailing similar to those above the windows is positioned above the transom. Wood railings are located between the pilaster and outside column on each side and also extend along the sides of the steps.

The end elevations lack fenestration. The rear elevation has a first-and-second-floor window on either side of the ell, which joins the front sections at its center. The two sections are joined so that the eave of the front is higher than the eave of the rear.

The earlier portion of Mount Columbia has functioned as a rear ell since the addition of the larger circa 1835 section. Constructed circa 1792, this early section is unusual in the fact that it is two stories in height rather than the more typical one-and-a-half stories with dormers. The second story is not as tall as the first. Built of brick laid in Flemish bond, the rear ell has a raised basement and front (east) and rear (west) porches. An interior chimney is located at the north end. The gable roof, as well as the shed roofs of the porches, are covered with standing-seam metal.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

The east (front) elevation of the rear portion is three bays wide with the door at the left. A full front porch, much of which is original, extends across the front and has been enclosed at the north end to create a pantry closet that is entered through the dining room. The area beneath the porch has been enclosed to increase the size of the basement. The first-floor windows on this elevation are nine-over-nine double-hung, while those on the second floor are much shorter and are six-over-six. The door has six raised panels and a four-light transom. An unusual feature of this facade is the fact that the area protected by the porch roof has been stuccoed rather than painted. The west elevation is identical, with the exception that the areas beneath and at the end of the porch have not been enclosed and the door lacks a transom. Evidence suggests that the stair to the porch may have been moved. The end (north) elevation has two basement windows and an interior chimney.

The elegant but plain interior is distinguished by the two perpendicular passages that were joined at the time the front was added. The central hall in the front portion is wider than the rear passage that contains the original circa 1790 stair. The straight-run stair leading to the basement is simply finished with a railing of square balusters and newel, whereas the railing from the first to the second floor is slightly more embellished with a turned newel. This stair turns and has a small landing. At the top of this stair the railing is curved and unusually high. To the left of the entrance is the parlor and to the north is the library, the latter having modern shelving on either side of the fireplace. A modern cornice has been added to each of these front rooms, and a chair-rail has been added to the library. The wood mantels in each of these rooms are identical, and consist of flanking colonnettes resting on square blocks beneath a plain frieze embellished only by a curved, recessed panel and a narrow moulded shelf.

Typical Federal woodwork is found in the front portion of the house. Door and window surrounds have architrave mouldings with corner blocks; the flooring, mantels and baseboards are also original. The baseboards in the parlor are painted to resemble King of Prussia marble, which interestingly, was the type of marble used for baseboards at the Williams House in Richmond. The chair rail and cornices were added in the 1940s. Greek Revival mantels throughout the house are similar, suggesting that they were all installed at the time that the front was added. They consist of a narrow shelf supported by pilasters that flair at the top to create a bracket.

Two bedrooms are located on the second floor, with a bath located between them that was added in the 1940's. Closets and chair-rails were added to both bedrooms. Due to a difference in levels, there are two steps up from the rear to the front of the house. The basement of the circa 1830 portion of the house has been divided by partition walls to create closets and also is the location of the kitchen and a bath.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

The first floor of the circa 1792 section is the location of the dining room and was retrimmed at the time the front was added. China closets on either side of the fireplace, the chair rail and cornice were added in the 1940s. The mantel matches those found on the second floor of the circa 1835 section and was probably added at the time the house was enlarged. A door at the northeast corner leads to the enclosed portion of the porch. The second floor room is identical in arrangement and has an angled ceiling and smaller windows than found elsewhere. The basement retains several interesting features, such as stone pavers in the entry of the original front entrance, a wide door with three horizontal raised panels between the passage and the original dining room, a battened front door, and a corner cupboard in the dining room. The corner cupboard has two solid wood paneled doors on the bottom, with two eight-light glass doors above. The fireplace, which matches those found throughout the rest of the house, is flanked by windows that were added. This portion does not appear to have been retrimmed or had its doors replaced in the 1830s. A door and windows open into the enclosed area beneath the east porch and a door and windows similarly penetrate the west wall.

The one-and-a-half story kitchen has a metal clad gable roof and an interior central chimney. It is currently used as a residence and was substantially rebuilt in recent years after having deteriorated.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Mount Columbia, in King William County, was constructed by Gideon Bosher and his son William Bosher. The tract of land that comprises the estate once was part of a grant given by King William to the College of William and Mary in 1693; the college leased parcels of the grant and collected rents for its own use.

Charles Bosher, progenitor of the family in America, supposedly was a French Huguenot who arrived in Virginia in the 1730s or 1740s.¹ He was employed as a teacher by the Wormley family whose lands adjoined the college lands. His son, Gideon Bosher, became a collector of rents for the college.

Gideon Bosher married in the 1770s and had several sons, among them John (b. 1780), James, and William (b. 1789). John Bosher moved to Richmond by 1805, where he lived for the rest of his life and worked as a carpenter.² James Bosher also moved to Richmond, where he built coaches.³ By 1811 William Bosher had followed his brothers to the city,⁴ where he remained until 1

, when he returned to King William County. He was back in Richmond by 1824, but moved back and forth between the county and the city until about 1835, when he returned permanently to King William County.⁵

It probably was Gideon Bosher, rearing a large family, who built the older, rear portion of Mount Columbia in the 1790s. It is unclear whether he resided in King William County throughout the 1780s; he may have lived for a time in nearby Caroline County.⁶ In 1786, however, as one of the "Inhabitants on the College Lands," he joined with his neighbors in petitioning the General Assembly for a reduction in the rents owed the college for the use of the land. The petitioners pointed out that although the rent was payable in tobacco and recently had doubled, the land was worn out from growing tobacco. They also claimed that they were poor and owned few slaves. One of their chief complaints was that "timber is so scarce on most of the lotts, that we have not sufficient for fencing, and the houses gone to decay, that your Hble. Petrs. are under the necessity to purchase the same, from saw Mills contiguous, for Dwelling houses."⁷ If Gideon Bosher was an impoverished tenant in the 1780s it appears unlikely that he would have constructed a brick dwelling on land he did not own, unless the shortage of lumber forced him to it.

By 1792, however, Bosher's increasing prosperity was evidenced by his purchase that year of two hundred acres of Ralph Wormeley's land adjoining the Mount Columbia tract;⁸ thereafter was listed as a King

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

William County landowner.⁹ In 1814 and 1818 he purchased 330 additional acres of land--presumably the Mount Columbia tract--from the College of William and Mary.¹⁰ He died in 1825 or 1826, willing the property to his wife Ann B. Bosher for her use during her lifetime; after her death about 1830 the land and house descended to William Bosher.¹¹

William Bosher had himself purchased 102 acres from the College of William and Mary in 1820.¹² He continued to spend much of his time in Richmond until 1836, however, when a sudden increase in his fortune allowed him to enlarge Mount Columbia and his landholdings.

William Bosher's brother John had prospered as a carpenter in Richmond. He helped construct and repair the Executive Mansion between 1813 and 1830,¹³ built a library in the State Capitol in 1828,¹⁴ served as superintendent of the Kanawha River improvement for the James River Company in 1821 and 1822,¹⁵ and built Bosher's Dam on the James River above Richmond. Late in September 1832 he died of cholera¹⁶ and his

brother James was appointed executor of his estate.¹⁷ Besides lumber, tools, windows,¹⁸ shutters, and doors, John Bosher's estate included \$150 worth of books.¹⁹ James Bosher finally settled the estate in 1835.

It probably was in 1835 that William Bosher constructed the Federal front of Mount Columbia.²⁰ Although this appears to be a late date for such a design, several factors may have contributed to its belated use. First, William Bosher was living in Richmond as a young man between 1812 and 1815²¹--a period when John Bosher was working on the Executive Mansion. Second, the contractor for the construction of the Executive Mansion was Christopher Tompkins,²² King William County native who returned to the county to live by 1826. Third, Tompkins was a near neighbor of William Bosher in King William County. Fourth, there are other documented examples of similarly conservative dwellings nearby: Burlington, a Classical Revival house built in the county in 1842; Howard's Neck, in Goochland County, built about 1825, is virtually a three-bay version of Mount Columbia; and Prospect Hill, a Georgian-style house built about 1842 in Caroline County.²³ Finally, Mount Columbia bears a striking resemblance not only to the Executive Mansion in its general lines and in the panels between the upper and lower windows, but also²⁴ to the house that Christopher Tompkins built for himself in Richmond. Although the evidence is circumstantial, it appears likely that William Bosher, influenced by his brother John, by Christopher Tompkins, and by his own familiarity with two notable Federal-style residences in Richmond, built the Federal front of Mount Columbia about 1835. He no doubt drew upon his inheritances from his parents and his brother to finance its construction.

Like his brother, the master builder, William Bosher prospered in his chosen vocation as a planter. By 1861, at the beginning of the Civil

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

War, he ranked among the top twenty taxpayers in the county, owning at least twenty-six slaves, thirteen horses, sixteen cattle, thirty-three hogs, two carriages, and a piano.²⁵ In that year the average white taxpayer owned five slaves, three horses, fourteen hogs, and six cattle.

Then came the war. By the summer of 1864 Grant's troops were passing Mount Columbia as they attempted to turn the Confederate flank and assault Richmond;²⁶ a century later the military accoutrements they left behind were excavated on the property. Although slavery was abolished and William Boshers' life was forever changed, he continued to be better off than his neighbors. In 1866 he owned one horse, twelve cattle, eight hogs, and no sheep, when the average taxpayer,²⁷ black or white, owned one horse, two cattle, three hogs, and one sheep. He probably still ranked among the top twenty percent of taxpayers.

William Boshers died on 1 July 1884;²⁸ he was ninety-five years old, and the death records for King William County give the cause of his death as "old age."²⁹ He was buried in the family cemetery in front of the house next to his wife, Gabriella Harvie.

Although they have not been formally surveyed, the archaeological remains of the original plantation outbuildings, farm structures, and servants' quarters likely are undisturbed and could provide information about plantation life in the antebellum period.

JSS

ENDNOTES

1. Sketch of Boshers family in DHL file 50-49.
2. Richmond City Personal Property Tax List, 1805, Reel 112, in Archives Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives (VSL&A), Richmond, Va., and The Richmond Directory, Register and Almanac, for the Year 1819 (Richmond: Published by John Maddox, 1819), 37.
3. Richmond Directory, 37.
4. Richmond City Personal Property Tax Lists, 1811-1815, Reel 112, and King William County Personal Property Tax Lists, 1815-1817, Reel 56, VSL&A.
5. He appears on the personal property tax lists for Richmond and King William--sometimes on one or the other, sometimes neither, sometimes

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

both--until 1837, when he appears for the last time on the Richmond City list. The King William County land tax books for 1832-1834 list him as a resident of both places, but beginning in 1835 he is listed only as a resident of King William County.

6. On 3 December 1783 he was issued a warrant by a commissioner for public claims "for services as an express rider;" his claim had been certified to the commissioner by the Caroline County court (Public Service Claims, Commissioners' Book 4, Reel 6, in VSL&A). Although Gideon Boshier is listed as owning taxable personal property (slaves, horses, and cattle) in King William County between 1783 and 1791, he is not listed as a tithe. This may mean that renters were not listed as tithes, or that he was exempt for some reason, or that while he owned taxable property in the county he did not live there himself. He does not appear on the tax lists of neighboring Hanover or Caroline counties, however; probably he did live in King William County but was not a tithe for some unknown reason.
7. General Assembly, Records, Legislative Petitions, King William County, 9 November 1786 (B1153), VSL&A.
8. King William County Land Tax Book, 1792, Reel 164, VSL&A.
9. King William County Land Tax Books, 1792-1825, Reels 164-165, VSL&A.
10. King William County Records Book 6, 1811-1816, Reel 5, pp. 338-339, and Book 7, 1816-1819, Reel 6, pp. 357-360, VSL&A.
11. King William County Land Tax Books, 1826, 1830-1832, Reel 165, VSL&A.
12. King William County Records Book 8, 1819-1822, Reel 7, VSL&A.
13. Sarah Shields Driggs, A Preliminary Outline of the History of the Governor's Mansion (Richmond: unpublished, 1987), 13-14, 21; in DHL files.
14. Office of the Governor, Contracts, 1816-1830, p. 352, VSL&A.
15. Board of Public Works, James River Company, John Boshier Correspondence, 1821-1822, VSL&A.
16. Richmond Enquirer, 28 September 1832, p. 3. Richmond was in the grip of a cholera epidemic and John Boshier was reported as a victim.
17. Richmond City Hustings Wills No. 6, 1832-1835, Reel 66, pp. 13-15, will of John Boshier, written 23 September 1832 and proved 28 December 1832, VSL&A.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

18. Ibid., 19-20, inventory and appraisal recorded 25 January 1833.
19. Ibid., 463-466, settlement recorded 24 January 1835.
20. Between 1820 and 1835 the buildings on Gideon Boshers two-hundred-acre tract (his purchases from the college are not listed) were valued at \$500 on the King William County land tax books. In 1836, the year that William Boshers purchased four other tracts of land, the value of all the buildings on the several tracts is given as \$5,500, with this marginal note: "\$3000 added for buildings." One of the tracts Boshers purchased had buildings on it worth \$2,000 in 1835, when it was owned by George H. Dabney; none of the other tracts had taxable buildings on them. If to the old dwelling (\$500) were added the buildings on the Dabney tract (\$2,000), and it is assumed that the Federal front of Mount Columbia was valued at \$3,000, the total valuation of \$5,500 would be accounted for.
21. Richmond City Personal Property Tax Lists, 1812-1815, VSL&A.
22. Ibid., 1825, lists him for the last time.
23. Calder Loth, ed., The Virginia Landmarks Register, 3rd ed. (Charlottesville: Published for the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board by the University Press of Virginia, 1986), 78, 174, 223.
24. Mary Wingfield Scott, Old Richmond Neighborhoods (Richmond: Valentine Museum, 1975), 148.
25. King William County Personal Property Tax List, 1861, VSL&A.
26. The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Prepared Under the Direction of the Secretary of War by Robert N. Scott (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), ser. I, vol. 36, pt. 1, p. 9.
27. King William County Personal Property Tax List, 1866, VSL&A.
28. Tombstone in cemetery at Mount Columbia.
29. Bureau of Vital Statistics, Deaths, King William County, Reel 16, 1884, VSL&A.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

- Department of Health. Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics. Deaths (Reel 16), King William County. Archives Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Va.
- General Assembly. Legislative Petitions, King William County, 9 November 1786 (B1153). Archives Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Va.
- King William County Land Tax Books. 1792-1836. Archives Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Va.
- King William County Personal Property Tax Lists. 1782-1866. Archives Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Va.
- King William County. Records Book 6, 1811-1816 (Reel 5); Records Book 7, 1816-1819 (Reel 6). Archives Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Va.
- Office of the Governor. Contracts, 1816-1830. Archives Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Va.
- Richmond City. Hustings Wills No. 6, 1832-1835 (Reel 66). Archives Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Va.
- Richmond City Personal Property Tax Lists. 1805-1837. Archives Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Va.
- The Richmond Directory, Register and Almanac, for the Year 1819.
Richmond: Published by John Maddox, 1819.
- Richmond Enquirer. 28 September 1832.
- Tombstone, Mount Columbia cemetery, King William County, Va.
- The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Prepared Under the Direction of the Secretary of War by Robert N. Scott. 129 vols. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1880-1901.

Secondary Sources

- Driggs, Sarah Shields. A Preliminary Outline of the History of the Governor's Mansion. 1987. Unpublished notes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Loth, Calder, ed. The Virginia Landmarks Register. 3rd ed.
Charlottesville: Published for the Virginia Historic Landmarks Board by
the University Press of Virginia, 1986.

Scott, Mary Wingfield. Old Richmond Neighborhoods. Richmond: Valentine
Museum, 1975.

J. Cavett
Clarke, et
al

To Deed

W. Arm-
age, et al

\$10.00

. 20, 1959
. 25, 1959

2 Acres,
nt Columbia
uinton Dist.,
g William
, Va.

*mailed
to party
of 12/2/59*

THIS DEED, Made this 20th day of November, 1959, by and between J. CALVEIT CLARKE and HELEN C. CLARKE, his wife, parties of the first part, and KEITH W. ARMATAGE and RUTH E. ARMATAGE, his wife, parties of the second part:

W I T N E S S E T H:

That for and in consideration of the sum of TEN DOLLARS (\$10.00), and other good and valuable considerations in hand paid to the parties of the first part by the parties of the second part, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said parties of the first part do grant and convey unto the said parties of the second part, as tenants by the entireties with the right of Survivorship as at common law, with GENERAL WARRANTY, the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that certain tract of land situated in Acquinton Magisterial District, King William County, Virginia, being that portion of the "Mount Columbia" tract, on which the dwelling house is situated, containing 99.2 acres as per survey thereof made by G. L. Evans, Certified Surveyor, June 2, 1938, which said plat is recorded in the Clerk's Office of King William County, Virginia, Plat Book No. 2, Page 49, and to which reference is expressly made for a more complete and detailed description of said property.

Being the same property conveyed to J. Calvitt Clarke and Helen C. Clarke, his wife, as tenants by the entireties with right of survivorship as at common law, from Frederick C. Niederhauser and Billie E. Niederhauser, his wife, by deed dated July 12, 1944, recorded July 15, 1944, in the aforesaid Clerk's Office, in Deed Book 61, page 347.

This conveyance is made subject to the restrictions and easements of record, if any, to the extent that same may lawfully affect the above real estate.

The said parties of the first part covenant that they have the right to convey the said land to the party of the second part; that they have done no act to encumber the said land, that the said parties of the second part shall

